THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Medical Men Quibbling While the Bodies are Decomposing.

THE INQUEST DISPUTE.

Interesting Resume of the Public and Private Life and Social Relations of Chang and Eng.

MOUNT AIRY, Surrey County, N. C., Jan. 24, 1874.

while the outside world is exhibiting a deep interest in the death of the Stamese Twins, and while scientific medical men are iretting over the them their bodies are slowly but surely decomposing in the box in the cellar of Eng's house, four miles from this point. A more thoroughly bungled job than the "boxing" process could not Il have been executed, having for its object the preservation of the bodies. In the first place the viscera were allowed to remain in the bodies. There was no injection of any kind of pre-serving agent. Had Dr. Hollingsworth used suiphate of zinc, corrosive sublimate, or. in nact, any good disinfectant, the bodies might have been kept in a state of preservation for an indefinite period. Then, instead of packing the bodies in ice or placing the charcoal immediately around them, they were laid in the inner box in the same manner that a corpse would be in a coffin. This box was closed and then put in an airtight tin case, and the latter was

PACKED IN CHARCOAL in a still larger wooden case. Now any one having practical sense knows that the charcoal on the outside of the tin can have no preserving effect whatever. The large box containing the charcoal, tin, er box and the bodies was then placed in the cellar of Eng's house, where it is said to have been temporarily buried" about one foot under ground. Thus the matter stands at present and the only hope for the scientific world lies in an effort that is now ing made, but of which I cannot yet make public mention, to compel the authorities to hold an inquest on the bodies, by which the present mystery to the cause of Chang's death may be explained. BEFORE THE END.

On the Thursday evening previous to their demise the twins rode from Chang's house (one mile) to Eng's house. The evening was damp and old, and Chang having previously had a slight attack of pulmonary pneumonia the exposure on death. But that is too vague and the facts scarcely justify such a conclusion. On Friday evening, 18th inst, Chang, when he retired, was was in his usual condition as a partially paralytic invalid. No apprehension whatever was felt for his salety, nor did he himself seem to be alarmed or any worse than on any preceding night. In the norning he was found dead, nobody being present except a little negro girl, who was asleep. In two hours after this discovery Eng expired, and if these circumstances do not demand an inquest, then the laws providing for such a legal investigation in the case of mysterious death ought to be

During my brief stay of a few hours here I have had a conversation with Mr. R. S. Gilmer, a lawyer, who was intimately acquainted with the twins and their families, and from him I obtained quite a number of facts connected with their history yet unpublished.

THEIR ADOPTED NAME. As is already known they were born in Siam on the 11th of May, 1811, where they lived until 1829, when they were brought to the United States by a sea captain named Coffin. This person claimed em as his property and exhibited them for a lengthy period, realizing handsomely from his enterprise, the twins implicitly believing he had as perfect a right and title to them as to any other goods and chattels he possessed. How long this continued my informant was unable to say, but a man named Bunker appeared, who knew the circumstances of their origin, and who interested imself sufficiently in their behalf to free them from the species of slavery in which they were held by Coffin. This done they adopted the name of their patron, and began giving exhibitions them-

selves under the style and title of the

FIRM OF E. & C. BUNKER. Their pecuniary and otherwise brilliant success s now a matter of history, with which all the readers of the HERALD are familiar. Nearly every knowledged them to be the greatest living natural euriosity of the age. It was during one of their tours through the United States, traveiling as they did at the time in an open barouche of their own, that they visited a place called Trap Hill, in the adjoining county of Wilkes. Here they made a stay of a few days, and here it was they made the aintance of a family called Yates, with whom they became very intimate and friendly, the attraction being two young ladies, respectively named Sarah Ann Vates and Adeline Vates. This was in 1843. In a very short time Eng evinced a cided liking for Miss Sarah Ann, or Miss Sally as she was called: a courtship followed, and, to make the story short. Eng proposed, was accepted by the damsel, and a marriage was the immediate result. Chang, though a partner of Eng in everything else, was not a partner in his connucial joys and felicities, of which he was constantly reminded, and this state of single-blessedness became very irksome to him. He grew miserable and quarrelsome, and nothing could be done to please him, and this sort of companionship was quite disagreeable to the newly wedded pair. How was it to be remedied, was the question that agitated Eng's and his wite's mind, when suddenly, one day, with a woman's tact, a bright idea struck Mrs. Eng. and she lost no time in communicating it to her husband. She had a panacea for all Chang's woes, and this was that he

MARRY REE SISTER

Adeline. Eng smiled serenely at the proposition, Chang brightened up at it, but the next question that presented itself was, "Would the young lady agree to come into the family as a wife as well as a peacemaker?" Mrs Eng said, "Leave all that to me, I will fix that." And sure enough she did. By her persuasive eloquence Miss Addy was won over in two weeks from the date of Eng's marriage there were two Mrs. Bunkers.

AS PLANTERS AND SLAVE OWNERS. They then settled down in Wilkes county, where they purchased a small farm, upon which they continned to reside until 1847, making occasional tours to exhibit themselves. In that year they moved to this county, and purchased the plantation upon which Chang's family now live, which is quite large and valuable one. At this time they had a number of slaves, which were subsequently in-

creased to about the number of forty. With this

force and an overseer they worked the plantation

and were generally regarded as very successful

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED. Up to the year 1857 they lived together quite harmoniously, it is said, when owing to domestic the true cause of which never has tran spired, a dissolution of the firm of E. and C. Bunker, was agreed upon. Some say it was fighting among the children, others that it was jealousy of the wives about the number of children they had that caused the separation; but be that as it may Eng purchased an adjoining plantation, upon which he built a house, just one mile distant from the old home, which now became the exclusive property of Chang. In the division of the property whole of the original plantation fell to Chang, while a large majority of the slaves, being mov-able property, became Eng's. Hence it was that the result of the war brought about the emancipation of the slaves Eng found himself a moren poorer man than his brother, though both of them were then very well off.

A SINGULAR BUT SOLEMN COMPACT. immediately upon the separation the brothers

made an agreement, which, like the laws of the

Medes and Persians, was analterable, and which to their very deaths was rigidly observed. This was that every alternate three days were reserved pleased. For instance, the three days that be longed to Eng were spent at his house or anywhere else that Eng might choose to go. During that time Chang was merely an appendage of Eng, having neither the right to go anywhere that Eng did not choose to go nor the power to attend to any business whatever of a private nature of his own. In the same way, when Chang's three days came, and they were punctual to a moment, they departed at once for his home, where he assumed supreme control of the actions and movements of both, and Eng became the nonentity. So exact were they with this rule that no event, however great in importance, and no stress of weather, no matter how severe, could prevent them starting from the house days of either had expired. It is related of them that this rule caused one to leave his home just as the marriage of his daughter was about to take place, and the other was prevented from attending the funeral of a son by the stringency of this singular compact. They carried it out to the last, for Chang's final three days had expired on the Thursday evening prior to their deaths, and though it was very cold, misty and severe weather, to Eng's house he would go, in accordance with the prepealable law.

TEMPERS OF THE TWINS. Whether the same blood circulated through the veins of both or not it is certain they were different in temperament and disposition. Eng was mild, amiable, gentle in his disposition and pleasing in his manners. Chang was the very reverse, having a very irritable disposition and violent temper, always ready to take offence and quick to quarrel at the slightest umbrage. Eng will be recollected as the larger of the twins, Chang the smaller. Numerous instances are related (some of which are, of course, exaggerated) of the unhappy domestic consequences of Chang's violent temper. Sometimes at table during their meals he would fly into a passion, spring up, and, seizing eatables off the table and scatter them in irag-ments all over the room. A favorite way of displaying his temper was to drag a feather bed across the room and pile it on the fire. Repeatedly he fought desperately with Eng-a handto-hand combat, the latter always acting on the de ensive. Once Chang succeeded in cutting him very severely in the face, it is said, with a knife before he was disarmed. Eng being asked what was the matter with his wounded face replied, "It was done one day"-all that could be got out of him in regard to the brotherly affray.

are located respectively three and four miles from this village, in a northwesterly direction. Chang's, the first you come to, is a wooden building, painted white, two stories high and shaped like an L, with eight rooms, which are well though not luxuriously furnished. Eng's house has much the same appearance as Chang's, but it is built of logs and is not painted. The farms, as I said before, are excellent, well stocked, and are sufficiently capable of maintaining in comfort the families of the de-

THEIR FAMILIES are very large, Eng's wife having had eleven children, seven of whom are now living. Two of them died in infancy and two after they were grown. Chang's wife had ten children, nine of whom are living, two of them, a boy and a girl, as before stated, being deal mutes. The latter was recently married at Baleigh to her tutor, also a deaf mute, at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in that city. The hospitality of the families is a household word in Surrey county. There was always a welcome and a good meal for every visitor, the latter being compelled to eat something in every instance, whether he desired it or not, for good fel-

LIGHT AND HEAVY WEIGHTS. In health the combined weight of the twins was 210 pounds, which was exceedingly light compared with that of their better halves. Mrs. Chang weighs about 175 pounds, is somewhat corpulent, has a fair complexion and presents the appearance of a healthy country woman in her declining years. Mrs. Eng weighs the enormous avoirdupois of 300 pounds. Her appearance is similar to that of her sister, except she is more obese, but just as active. The children are all intelligent, well educated and promise to make good citizens. One of Chang's sons now lives in California, where he has made quite a small fortune. There are others in various parts of the United States, all said to be doing well. with every prospect of success in life.

Chang's landed property is estimated to be worth \$20,000, his money \$10,000 and his personal property, including stock and furniture, at \$2,000. sonal property \$2,000. Eng's will bequeaths all his landed and household property to his wife during her lifetime; his money to be divided equally among his children at his death, and the property at the death of their mother. Chang's will is substantially the same.

STREET CLEANERS' GRIEVANCES.

The Scavengers Protesting Against a Reduction in Wages-How They Voted.

Of all the unsavory meetings held in Hibernia Hall since the memorable riots of 1863 last night's was the most unsavory. . The name of the organization that held forth is sufficient to convey to any one of sensitive olfactory nerves a conception of the stench that filled the hall, which is ill ventilated

The Street Cleaning Men's Association met to pro

test against the reduction of wages they have

suffered at the hands of the Street Cleaning

suffered at the hands of the Street Cleaning Bureau. They formerly received \$4 a day, but lately they have been reduced to \$3 50. The men have a sort of naif formed idea of reversing the tables by striking for \$4 50 a day, as they consider that little enough for the work they perform. In some respects the meeting was \$2 parte, as none but Irisamen were present. As it is stated that the Italians were largely in the majority in the profession it would be well for the Hibernia Hall party to invite delegates.

The proceedings last night were of a very interesting character, owing to the fact of none of the organizers knowing anything about parliamentary proceedings. The chairman pro tem, who was proposed for permanent president, put the question and then announced his election. Mr. Kelly was nominated for secretary, but declined, owing to onerous duties devolving upon him from his connection with other societies. His declination was not accepted, and then began the motion making. Some one said, "I move he's elected." "Never mind, we don't want no secretary; let us do our pusiness." This was followed by directions of this kind:—"Let all that's in favor of \$450 go to that wall and all that's for \$4 go to this. No, let them stand up." The chairman requested those who were in lavor of demanding \$450 to rise. About one-half of those present stood up.

The following committee was appointed "to see" the city authorities in regard to the grevances of the street cleaners:—John McClosky, James Kelly, Patrick Tenly, P. Sullivan, Gilligan, Bramgan and Hackett.

FREE FISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York (Horatio Seymour, Utica; Edward H. Smith, Rochester: Robert B. Roosevelt, New York) have issued, through Seth Green, a circular to the public, stating what kinds of fish are now ready for delivery, and how they may be obtained. Reference was made to the few following rules:-The impregnated spawn of salmon trout and whitefish can be sent in October to such places as have conveniences for hatching it. Living salmon trout and whitefish can only be delivered at Caledonia, and all persons wanting living fish of any kind must send a man for them, as the means at the disposal of the commissioners are too small to justify the attempt to deliver fish at the expense of the State. The expenses of a person coming for the fish will be fifty cents at Rockland and \$2 at Rochester, besides travelling expenses. Young whitefish can be transported from the 16th to the 10th of February, salmon trout from the 16th to the 20th. Bass of all kinds, perch and pike are delivered at Rochester during the winter. Milk cans are used to carry all kinds of fish.

All communications should be addressed to Seth Green and must particularly describe the waters to be stocked, their location, size and advantages, &c. All fish should be deposited near the head of the lake, in order to familiarize them with it, and this should be done at night for their salety. No private ponds can be supplied—only public waters. can be sent in October to such places as have con-

the ske, in order to summarize a construction this should be done at night for their safety. No private pends can be supplied—only public waters. All who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity are invited to apply immediately for such fish as they require. Come one—come all! Application to be made to Seta Green, Rochester, N. Goden, Robert B. ROOSEVELT. Commissioner.

THE PHILADELPHIA WAYORALTY.

Stormy Times Expected in the Mominating Con vention To-Day-Colonel McClure Put Forward for Mayor-The Liberal Republican Chief in Rough Hands.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1874. Democrats, conservatives and reformers, estranged, as set forth in the Herald, from their main dependencies in the opening campaign and involved altogether in a mutual wreck, for which, of course, they are mutually to blame, phonix-like, surmount their difficulties, and once more in a popular voice clamorously demand their rights. One would naturally suppose that the awful strait in which they recently found themselves would have taught them all a valuable lesson, the text which would most reasonably have been "In union there is strength." On the contrary, however, there appeared to them no cause for recent accidents other than that which is comprehended under the title of "hard luck, and as a matter of consequence attributing their situation to something over which they had no control, instead of setting it down as a result of their own bickering, disunion and footbardiness. each party rises from the wreck in its former at titude and faces the others precisely as before the fall. Shrewe heads, which have been silently regarding the developments from day to day and which, under less disastrous circumstances would have rejoiced to see the united efforts of reformer and democrats successfully carried out, now deem it a great pity that from a rupture and dissent so widely talked about no mutual ground can apparently be found upon which they can stand hand in hand, and thus brave the dangers of the election soon to come. The disappointment and chagrin, the ruin and the ridicule, have carried, as far as can be seen, no valuable lesson whatever, for democracy cries for a straight-out and reformers shout for a conservative as loudly and naturally as they have ever done.

THE CONVENTION AND CANDIDATES. The Convention appointed to reconvene yesterday has at last decided to meet to-morrow, and it actually seems as if all hands interested in it were now taking the most available means in their power to make the meeting as bitter, divided and stormy as they possibly can. No sooner had Mr. Littleton declined the honor of running as a citizens' candidate than the reformers pick up an-

Littleton declined the honor of running as a citizens' candidate than the reformers pick up another man, their latest epistle being addressed
to Mr. H. B. Tatem, and with this selection they will enter representatively in the
Convention. It was supposed Mr. Littleton
was as strong and popular a person
as could have been selected for the Mayorativ. Democracy repudiated him, though he stood high in
the bailot, and it seems clear that democracy will
also repudiate Mr. Tatem; or, in other words, it
seems to be absolutely certain that democracy will
deliberately kick the feet out from under as many
schemes as the reformers choose to concoct.

COLONEL M'CLURK FUT FORWARD.

The rumor has been spread abroad that Colonel
McClure would be the pet candidate in the Convention to-morrow. Mr. McClure's name has been
brought up time and time again with this
puzzling Mayoralty question, but never at any
time has he been more than casually mentioned,
nor is his selection regarded in any very
marked favor now. I am informed by
prominent men who will vote in the ballot to-morrow, that Mr. McClure stands no chance whatever,
and that his nomination would in nowise please
the party. Colonel Forney has always been invorably disposed to Mr. McClure, and urges his nomination now; but long before any of the present
difficulties were encountered Mr. McClure positively declined the nomination in a letter read before the Convention the other day. It is true,
however, that a few of the wards have recently
endorsed him sud a powerini effort will be
made to carry him through the Convention;
but after interviewing many leading citizens your correspondent is led to believe
that Mr. McClure's nomination would be
highly distasteful to the democrats in general, and
that his chance for election would be exceedingly
small.

The forwarnion is one of these receiver.

There is no telling who will be the favorite to-

mail.

There is no telling who will be the favorite tomorrow. The Convention is one of those peculiar institutions which would a little rather, under the circumscances, not assemble at all. It is a difficult situation when a party must sacrifice precedent and principle for a temporary accommodation, as must needs be the case should McClure be the nominee. It will be a stormy time in the Convention surely, and there is no telling what "traps" may be "sprung" at the hour it reconvenes.

The refeormess in a Quandary.

There is no doubt that a very peculiar measure will be attempted in the Convention to-morrow, which will be to adjourn the meeting without making any nomination. The movement upon foot is to get the different members of the Convention to decide that the nomination of a party candidate is both inexpedient and useless, and also to get them to call an immense mass meeting in the Academy of Music on Thursday night, to which all citizens, irrespective of party, will be invited. It will then become the work of this mass meeting to appoint a committee which will nominate a purely non-partisan man. It is said that an immense pressure has been brought to bear upon the delegates of the Convention to effect this end, and that a majority will favor it tomorrow. It is understood that in case the Convention desides this way, the committee, which will be selected at the so called non-partisan mass meeting of Thursday, is virtually appointed now, and that the members who make it up will be selected at the so called non-partisan mass meeting of Thursday, is virtually appointed now, and that the members who make it up will unanimously nominate A. K. McClure. As this gentleman is said to be endorsed by Mr. Temple, chief of the Democratic Executive Committee, and was warmly praised by Colonel Forney this morning in the Press, the reform element in the Convention will strenuously oppose such action, because the reformers have a man of their own. It is certain to be a very vehement and excited meeting, the McClure spirit being bent upon their purposes and the others are equally determined in the opposite direction. Prominent men, who are now opposed to Mayor Stokley, assure me that, in case McClure is elected, they will not hesitate to vote for the administration; that is, if the reformers cannot have their own way they will use their influence to defeat the party which is seeking power.

HOW THE POLICE ARE LODGED

Alderman John J. Morris called yesterday at the Mayor's office for the purpose of inducing this functionary and the Comptroller to visit with him the station house of the Nineteenth precinct, lo cated in East Fifty-ninth street, and a personal inspection to satisfy them-selves how inadequately the officers at-tached to this command are lodged. The Police Commissioners have made repeated requisitions on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide means for the extension of this station house, but without avail. The Comptroller holds the purse-strings so tight, and as he is the ruling spirit of the Board, nothing has been done yet in this direction.

The visit of the three officials above mentioned revealed the fact that at present Captain Gunner nas 120 men attached to his command, and to pro-vide sleeping room for them he has only accommo-dations for forty men. The Police Commissioners have recently decided to increase the force of the Ningteenth precinct to 180 me.

Nineteenth precinct to 150 men.

The Board of Apportionment will meet some day this week and this subject will no doubt receive immediate attention, as the Mayor is now convinced of the urgent necessity demanding increased room in this police station house.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL FUND DIFFICULTY.

The Brooklyn educational fund difficulty has not yet been surmounted, despite the decision of Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, and the resoution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, direct ing the City Treasurer to pay over the \$100,000 voted to the Treasurer of the Board of Education. It appears that the banks in which the money has been deposited to the credit of the city of Brooklyn will not transier it to the Board of Education, except on a warrant signed by the Mayor, Comptroller and City Clerk. The Comptroller, Mr. Schroeder, refuses to sign the warrant, and that official will therefore have to be mandamused by the Court before the money, which is required for the payment of the school teachers and other current expenses, can be obtained. ing the City Treasurer to pay over the \$100,000

DASTARDLY ACT.

As the regular express train from New Haven, due at Forty-segond street about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, was approaching the depot at Morrisania on Monday, a stone was thrown through one of the car windows, which seriously injured a passenger, Mr. William C. Osborn. It injured a passenger, Mr. William C. Osborn. It struck him under the left eye, cutting it so frightfully as to necessitate immediate medical aid. Mr. Osborn's companion, Mr. T. C. Sloat, occupying the same seat, was also injured, but not seriously. These gentlemen advise that the only safety and protection from the villanous acts of the "gang" who have recently made it their business to throw stones at the passing trains in Westchester county at night time is to close the shades of their windows. Surely, such work should be summarily stopped. stopped,

DANGER OF HANDLING PIREARMS.

On Sunday afternoon William Muller, a lad, while at play with a loaded revolver, in the rear yard of his father's residence, No. 2,283 Third ave-nue, was accidentally shot in the side by the pre-mature discharge of the pistol, and subsequently died from the effects of the wound. Coroner Ressier was notified to hold an inquest.

view with Mr. Steckton, the Receiver-Ropeful Anticipations.

In accordance with Legislative requirement the following report of the condition of affairs of the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company for the year 1872 was furnished the Comptroller of the State of New Jersey :-

Capital stock
First mortgage bonds
Second mortgage Income bonds
335,000
On hand
335,000 Floating debt, less first mortgage bonds unused, stock and other assets.

Number of passengers carried during the
year 1872, not including committers or free
passengers.

Founds of freight transported in 1872.

Earnings of 1872 (month of December estimated).

Operating expenses.

As the interest on mortgages is calculated at the
rate of seven per cent. It will be seen that the

rate of seven per cent, it will be seen that the surplus of earnings over expenses for 1872 was no sufficient to discharge that liability, and conse quently the road was not in a healthy financia condition, which may account for the complications which have recently paralyzed its business. No report for the year 1873 has been made to the

Comptroller, and as the public have not been otherwise informed as to the manner in which the road has been manipulated for the last year, and as nothing definite has been given to throw light on its present insolvent condition and the prospects for the future, a lightly reporter called yesterday on Robert F. Stockton, who has been appointed receiver of that corporation, to ascertain some particulars in relation thereto. In response to a few inquiries touching the main points at issue Mr. Stockton substantially states as follows:—The aggregate of wages due the employés amounts to \$37,000, and as far as the laborers are concerned the road would not cease running for twenty-four hours, as all they want is for some competent parties to take hold of its management. He saw a great portion of them on Friday last, who received him kindly, aithough he spoke in quite an independent tone to them. They signified their willingness to agree to any arrangement by which the interests of all parties involved would be protected. He did not consider the recent demonstrations of the laborers "really a strike." The cessation of ousiness on the road was caused through a mistaken idea as to the exact condition of things. The employés have appointed a committee from among their number to consult with him. There are about 300 employés affected by these complications. I would like, to lease the road if I could get some of the best railroad managers to take charge of it, in order to pay the men and keep the proporty in good order; but the reputation of the road is so bad, and, besides, it is so surrounded by so many different complications that it is extremely difficult to get any reliable parties to assume control. There are so many different antagonistic interests concerned in it that a good deal of time must be taken to examine into the actual condition of affairs so as not to do injustice to its bond-holders or creditors. He must look after the interests of man, The only practical way to solve the difficulty is by running the road on its receipts, or leaving a stipulation if it should be lease the total testes and the men as fast as as nothing definite has been given to throw light on its present insolvent condition and the prosholders or creditors. He must look after the interests of all, so that he would not favor one party, and, by so doing, prejudice the interests of many. The only practical way to solve the difficulty is by ronning the road on its receipts, or leaving a stipulation if it should be leased that the lessees pay the men as fast as the receipts would permit. He did not want to put it in the hands of irresponsible parties who would "skin it." The property of the road would be better secured by running it carefully; not with fast trains, but by slow, judicious management. He is endeavoring to use prudence without any favoritism. He is taking advice from the Court of Chancery and is in consultation with experienced railroad men, and consequently he was satisfied that the interests of the public would be satisfied that the interests of the public would be satisfied that the interests of the public would be satisfied in the end. He wants the public to stand by him, and if it did he would take the road out of the rut and ultimately enhance its value. He was satisfied the employes would co-operate with him. He was anxious to have the views of all interested parties, so as to harmonize matters and prevent the accumulation of any more costs, as the property is now little enough to pay present liabilities. He was statisfied, from the present aspect of affairs, that he will have to run the road himself, and that active operations will commence the week after next. It is not true that the Baltimore and Ohio Baltroad Company have been negotiating for the lease of this road. A mistaken movement now might destroy the whole property. He was happy to state that daylight was beginning to show itself, and that, as he was in consultation with a first class railroad man, he was sure a result highly satisfactory to all would be arrived at.

INDIGNANT FREE TRINKERS.

The Projected Indignation Meeting-Complete Arrangements for the Dem-

At the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last evening a special meeting was held by an association of German ultra radicals, known as the German Preethinkers' Union, which of late has occasioned a considerable stir by its agitations in sympathy with the workingmen who, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., attempted a demonstration in Tompkins square. The principal object of the meeting last night was to discuss the projected demonstration which is to come off at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening. The object of Friday's meet-Tompkins square. It will be remembered that a the New York Assembly Rooms, on Second avenue and Pirst street, on Friday last, which, however, failed by the refusal of the proprietor to admit the assemblage, owing to a warning or intimidation, as it was alleged at the time, by the police authorities. The meeting last night, which was attended by perhaps 300 persons, was public, and the majority of those in attendance were not members of the society, which probably is or was composed of not more than some eighty members. It received, however, a considerable augmentation by the enrollment of additional members last night previous to the opening of the proceedings. The meeting organized under the presidency of Fred. Sturzel, and atter the transaction of some routine business the Committee of Arrangements for the projected demonstration, through John Bleling, submitted a report of the progress of these arrangements and of the operations of the different committees, stating that the arrangements this time were such that the demonstration will now certainly come off, and at the Cooper Institute too. It was announced that the New York Turn Verein and the Vorwaerts Society, and associations of progressionists will take an active part in the demonstration. Addresses on the subject were delivered by Messrs, Gundlach, Well, Dr. Lillenthal, Alen Jona and others, and, on mote on, a committee of ten were appointed to act as a sort of a reception and floor committee on the occasion of the demonstration. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of Dr. Lillenthal, William Gundlach, Charles Thayer, Frederick Sturzel Bremmer. The following speakers have been engaged to address the meeting:—Me. Lillenthal, Alen Jonas, Dr. Gerau, Dr. Hoeber, Mr. Gundlach and others.

The meeting was also addressed by a Mr. John assemblage, owing to a warning or intimidation The meeting was also addressed by a Mr. John

The meeting was also addressed by a Mr. John Swinton, who spoke in English, who, in alinding to the course of the police in regard to the working-men, said that he does not believe in the police becoming roters, as had been the case. The meeting thereupon adjourned, with three rousing cheers for the Freidenker Bund.

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

The Committee of Salety held a secret meeting at Masonic Hall last evening, Mr. Theodore Banks in the chair. The main business of the evening was the framing of a constitution. Mr. Banks stated to a HEBALD reporter that they had already enrolled 11,000 men in this city. 5,000 in one ward alone. They were now enlarging and perfecting their organization, and had already organized powerful and numerous sub-associations in eleven wards. The committee had put themselves in communication with all the radical and Communist organizations in the country, and they would, in this State at least, be soon powerful enough to control its politics and elections. In regard to the men who were arrested in Tompkins square, he said the families were being supported by the organization, and they had already engaged five lawyers to delend them. They intended to make these "national cases," and to fight them out bravely. The constitution would probably be perfected very soon. enrolled 11,000 men in this city, 5,000 in one ward

The loss on the fire which took place the night before last at Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway is esti-mated by Fire Marshal Sheldon at \$5,000. Insured for \$16,000. At the fire at Nos. 733 and 739 West Eleventh street at \$50,000 to stock and machinery and \$6,000 on building. The insurance is fo and \$6,000 on building. The insurance is for \$60,000. All this is taken by the Adriatic and divided in small sums among other companies. R. L. Gibert & Co., Washington street, are insured in the following companies:—Home, for \$10,000; Springfield, \$25,000; Girard, \$5,000, and another company, the name of which was not given for \$25,000. The building is the property of Daniel Roberts, and is damaged to the extent of \$6,000. The amount of insurance on it is unknown. Fire Marshal Sheidon will open an investigation into all these cases to-day.

THE LOWENSTEIN TRIAL.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1874. The panel of jurors in the Lowenstein case was exhausted to-day with only five jurors accepted.
The Court adjourned until twelve o'clock to-mor-

THE JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILEOAD. SOCIETY'S OUTCASTS.

A Combined Movement Against the "Social Evil."

The Board of Education, the District At torney and Property Owners Unite to Drive the Occupants of Disreputable Houses from the City.

The Snares for the Innocents of Grammar School No. 10.

> Protests from a Large Number of Residents of the Fifteenth Ward-District Attorney Allen's Determination to Indiot All Offenders After May 1-His Warning to Bich Property Owners.

When, last fail, the police of the central (west side) precincts of the city began their crusades upon gambling houses, concert saloons, houses of questionable reputation and other kindred inquittes people opened their eyes in astonishment at what was supposed to be a spasmodic move-ment of "the new police machine," and, with knowing winks, the parties interested said:-"OH, WAIT A LITTLE WHILE:

the excitement will blow over, and we will soon have full swing again." Hints were thrown out that a census was quietly being taken of the houses in the Eighth, Pitteenth, Fourteenth and other precincts for some purpose not known outside of the Police Central Office; but in time the excitement caused by these raids and the taking of the census abated, and for some weeks occupants of

It now transpires that for several months action has been quietly and secretly taken looking to the side of Broadway, between Canal and Fourteenth streets, of the disreputable houses that have ren-dered property almost valueless except for that special purpose. Property owners wno have the morality of the city deeply at heart claim that the action of other property owners in renting their buildings for immoral purposes is calculated to decrease the value of adjacent property, and consequently the latter combined and held meetings, with a temporary organization, as will be seen from the petition given below. The residents of the Fifteenth ward, whose petition should not be lightly passed over, especially protest against the Board of Education allowing temptation to centre about Grammar School No. 10, in Wooster, near ble to contamination. The petition is as follows:-TO THE HONOBABLE THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND ALSO REPECTALLY TO THE TRUSTICES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE FIFTKENTH WARD IN SAID

or Public Schools of the Fifteenth was the City:—
We the undersigned citizens of the Fifteenth ward respectfully represent that Gramar School No. 10 in Wooster street, near Bleecker street, is now and has been for some time past surrounded by a large number of houses used for various inamous and flegal purposes, which are made the resert by day and night of theres, gamblers, irrunkaries and temales of abandoned character and habits, and that the pupils of every age attending the said school are constantly exposed to the permittents and demoralizing influence of these associations.

permitting the said school are constantly exposed to the permitting and demoralizing influence of these associations.

They also represent that the number of these houses is apparently constantly on the increase in all the adjoining areats and that the exposure of many hundreds of youth a more immittent every day. They also represent that measures have been adopted by the fifteenth and the measures have been adopted by the fifteenth and the measures have been adopted by the fifteenth and the measures have been adopted by the fifteenth and the same the second second to the same time of the same time of the same time of your high authority and responsibility in co-operating with the cutzens in electing this imperative reform.

In case you should dectine to unite in having the necessary measures adopted to abate these evils we demand the transfer of the said school at the earliest possible day to some locality outside of the pestilential vicinity and high it is now located.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

FIFTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' FROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

OPTICE OF THE ASSOCIATION, No. 643, BROADWAT, CORNER BLANCERS STRIKE, ROOM NO. 10, NEW YORE, Dec. 22, 1673.

NOTE.

The petition is signed by the following gentle-The petition is signed by the following gentimen, as members of the association:—
Charles Jenkina, President, No. 628 Broadway.
John Kewer, No. 105 Bleecker street.
Joseph A. Fisher, No. 107 Bleecker street.
Joved Gobble, No. 107 Bleecker street.
Alexander C. Castle, M. D., No. 54 Washington place.
Athur V. B. Lockwood, M. D., No. 35 Great Jones st.
G. H. Hurd, No. 134 Amity street.
George F. Fox. No. 47 Amity street.
John A. Bond, No. 673 Broadway.
William B. Carpenter, No. 25 Great Jones street.
J. W. Wilson, No. 5 Lafayette place.
Theodore W. Dwight, No. 8 Great Jones street.
John Gilsey, No. 643 Broadway.
A few days later the following document w

A few days later the following document was Idings in Greene, five in Wooster, two in Thomp son, one in Bleecker and one in Houston street, occupied for disreputable purposes, giving the full census of the inmates as 125 females, the names of the owners agents and occupants. Among the owners and agents for these properties are some of our wealthiest citizens:—

owners and agents for these properties are some of our wealthest citizens:—

FIFTRENTH WARD CITIZENS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, Dec. 29, 1873. 5

TO THE HONGRABLE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND ESPECIALLY TO THE TRUSTERS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE FIFT TERNTH WARD:—
GENTLERSEN—We beg to submit to your honorable Board the annexed list of disreputable houses surrounding Grammar School No. 10, situated in the Fifteenth ward of this city. The said list has been turnished the ascention by the proper authorities. We would observe, however, that a revised and more comprehensive descriptive list of disreputable houses in the highth and part of the Fifteenth ward was delivered to Folice Headquarters by Capain Williams on the 22d inst., in accordance with instructions from the District Autorney and in pursuance of personal orders for centry given to the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police at their office by the Grand Jury. We respectfully submit the said lists for your guidance in the consideration of the petition read before your honorable Board on the 22d inst. in reference to said matter. We trust that you will take immediate action towards allaying the anxiety and satisfying the just demands of the parents and guardians of the children attending the said school.

Sammel Willett, No. 24 Lafayette place.

parents and guardians of the children attending the said schools white the children attending the said school will the children attending the said school of the children attending to the children attending the children attending the children attending to the ch

Thomas H. Heartwell, merchant, No. 5t Washingtoplace.

John Reeves, No. 156 Bleecker streat.

James Coddington, No. 136 West Houston street.

George P. Fox. No. 47 Amity street.

John S. Prince, No. 673 Broadway,

Slas S. Furbush, No. 199 Wooster street.

Day & Nichols, iron works, No. 199 Wooster street.

H. L. Richardson, No. 39 West Fourth street.

George Guintal, No. 15 West Fourth street.

Charles Kerrigan, No. 41 West Fourth street.

Thomas Gardiner, No. 27 Greene street.

John Twessel, No. 42 West Fourth street.

George J. Clan Ranald, No. 35 West Fourth street.

George W. Platt, No. 100 Amity street.

George W. Platt, No. 100 Amity street.

J. DEKRIGG, Acting Secretary,

I certify the above is a correct copy—B. L. Dosnelly.

I cerufy the above is a correct copy—E. L. DONNELLY.
Learning that the matter had been referred by
the Board of Education to the Committee on Bylaws, consisting of Messrs. Townsend, Farr, Man,
Beardstee and West, the property owners, on the
16th of January, through the Executive Committee, submitted the following:—
FITTERSYN WARD CITIZERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, N. O. 658 BEOADWAY, Jun. 16, 1874.

TO THE BONDRAME BOARD OF EDUCATION, NOS. 166 and 148
GRANGAREN—A delegation of citizens representing the
signers of petitions Nos. 1 and 2 addressed to your bonorable body, a committee of the above named association,
were in attendance on the 14th inst, at the meeting of the
Board of Education.

signers of petitions Nos. I and 2 addressed to your bonorable body, a committee of the above named association, were in attendance on the 14th inst, at the meeting of the Board of Education.

That delegation learned from the proceedings of that meeting that the aforesaid petitions were referred to your Committee on Bylaws, &c. It was, therefore, resolved by the Executive Committee of said association to most respectfully request your honorable body to instruct your Committee on Bylaws, &c., to investigate the correctness of the statements contained in those petitions. It is also further suggested that the legal adviser of your Board take the charge and supervision for future use, legally, of the list of disreputable houses, the latter being a separate document to be held as corroborative evidence and not to be exposed to public view until required by the imperative demands of public ribunals at future dates, showing in a comprehensive manner the evil and immoral temporary surroundings of Grammar School No. 10, &c.

Being informed that your Committee on Bylaws, &c., meet this day for transacting duties appertaining to their high office, it is, therefore, to be hoped that immediate attention will be given to the prayer of said petitioners and that the last named committee will be authorized to send for "persons and papers," tiffereby forming a report, together with an opinion attached from the legal adviser of the Board of Education, showing the extent and powers of the Department of Public Instruction by that high authorize in the removed of a subjection by

and summer in the rigid enforcement of the laws with out delay.

It is further respectfully desired, if compatible, that a future bylaw be formed covering the objects and defining the respections of the proper officers' duties in calling the attention, by compating or otherwise before the law cours, &c., to remove the innates of disreputable houses and other unlawful nulsances that tend to injure the health and maral training of young scholars entrusted to your of Public Instruction of New York.

All of which is fainfully submitted for consideration, and that this communication and the former petitions form part of the report from the Committee on Bylawa, to be entered on the minutes.

Acting Secretary to the Executive Committee.

The following was sent to the Assistant District Attorney pending the report of the Committee of the Board of Education:

New York, Jan. — 1874

the Board of Education:

New York, Jan. —, 1874

Henry C. Allen, Assistant District Attorney:

Dear Str.—The Pitteenth Ward Citizens' Protective Association respectfully request that proper legal measures be adopted to prosente various parties, violators of the law in keeping, directly or indirectly, disreputshie and immales, more particular of the confident in two separate and immales, more particular of the Captains of the Bighth and Pitteenth wards of this confident in two separate instrucently delivered by the confident in two separate captains of the Bighth and Pitteenth wards of this local confidence of the con

is 35, now on the at the District Altorney's office, the same being delivered by citizens of the Prisenth ward atores. The property of the property of the property in the property of the pro

on the 20th inst., submitted the following report, which was adopted and forwarded to Mr. Allen:—
To the Board of Education of the City of New York:—
To the Board of Education of the City of New York:—
The Committee on Bylaws have had under consideration the continuous acting forth that and taxpayers of the chiteanth ward acting forth that and taxpayers of the chiteanth ward acting forth that and taxpayers of the chiteanth ward acting forth that and adopted and and induence of this Board to bring the owners and occupants of the said buildings to instine and abuse the nuisance in question.

The committee have been attended by the principals of said school and many of the residents in the vicinity, and also by the Frustees of the Fifteenth ward; and the evidence is overwhelming to the effect that the complaints made by the petitioners are true, that the evidence is overwhelming to the effect that the complaints made by the petitioners are true, that the evidence is overwhelming to the effect that the complaints made by the petitioners are true, that the evidence is overwhelming to the effect that the complaints on the part of the public authorities.

The committee are assisfied that the character of many of the houses in question (a schedule of which is annexed to the petition) is notorious, and it is alleged that the owners and lessors of the buildings (whose names are also given in said schedule) have been and are well aware of the character of the occupants, and the uses to vanish the petition.

The committee are advised that it is now the settled law of this state that the owner of a house who rents it to be used and occupied as a house of prostitution is to be deemed to himself keep such a house (within the meaning of the legal prohibition) and is liable to indictment and convection as the keeper of a bawdy house, and that this rule applies to every person, whether owner ergent, who has control of the premises and knowingly rents them for such purposes. Lowenstein against the papers in this most reported tha

and the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Recover and inhabitants
of the Pitteenth ward to this Board, complaining of
the Pitteenth ward to this Board, complaining of
the Pitteenth ward to this Board, complaining of
the Pitteenth ward to this Board, complaining of
bouses of prosilintion situated in the immediate vicinity
of school 80, 10, in Wooster street, he laid before the District Attorney of the city and county of New York, together with a copy of the transport and thet this
Board earnosity request that he will take the requisite
proceedings forthwith to procure the indictment and
punishment of the occupants of said buildings, and also
of such of the owners and lessors of the same as have
heretofore, or may in the future, knowingly lease or let
their houses for the vile purposes for which they have
been deed.

their houses for the very submitted.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
B. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES W. FARR,
A. P. MAN,
R. G. BEARDSLEE,
HENRY P. WEST,
Bylaws.

JANUARY 20, 1874.

A reporter of the HERALD, who cailed upon Assistant District Attorney Allen yesterday, was assured by that gentleman that the authorities had ample power under the law to prosecute not only the occupants but the agents and owners of all buildings in the city used for immoral purposes; that he had sent for the owners of the property complained of by the above petitioners and notified them that they would be prosecuted if the property was leased for such purposes after the property was leased for such purposes after the list of May next. Mr. Allen permitted the reporter to see the census of the houses complained of, and stated that the prosecuting officials of the county are determined to prosecute every offender who does not abute the nuisance on or before the list of the property will the agents and

are determined to prosecute every offender who does not abate the nuisance on or before the 1st of May, and more especially will the agents and owners of property be neld to a strict accountability for the reputable character of the business conducted on the premises leased by them. He reports that already a large number of the owners of property in the neighborhood of the school have, in compliance with a notification sent, called upon him and promised to terminate the nuisance on the 1st of May.

It is hinted that after the authorities have basished these establishments from the city they will secure the indictments of certain fortune tellers who have located near public schools for the prosecution of an infamous business under the cover of cuairvoyance and fortune telling. The officials of the Board of Education who were visited yesterday express entire confidence in the ability of the Assistant District Attorney to banish the keepers of houses of ill repute from the occupancy of any building within the co-porate limits, and they believe that he and the Grand Jury will succeed in that effort by a vigorous prosecution of the owners of the property now leased for immoral purposes.

ART MATTERS.

The Water Color Exhibition.

There is some reason to expect that the exhibition of the American Society of Painters in water colors, the private view of which is offered this evening at the National Academy of Design, will be the most meritorious and successful that has yet been enjoyed in this city. About 630 pictures have been contributed in all, and tue difficulty has been how to hang them so as to distribute justice evenly. Of course among so large a number many foreign ones are to be found; but the tone of the exhibition is distinctively and emphatically American, and the foreign clement will be just large enough to suggest a contrast which may be converted into an advantage. If the weather should prove invorable the attendance this evening is likely to be very large. We would not say a word to encourage expectations destined to bear no adequate fruition; but we see no reason to contradict the rumor that our artists have been unwontedly busy preparing for this display and that such a result may be anticipated as is due to industrious talent and quickened pride. difficulty has been how to hang them so as to dis-

Every one who reveres the memory of the late Dr. Norman Macleod and who appreciates the poetry of Mr. Airred Tennyson will take pleasure in visiting the art rooms of the Messrs. Cottier & Co., 144 Fifth avenue, when it is understood what is to be seen there. In other words, the Messrs. Cottier have just received a replica of the stained Cottler have just received a replica of the stained glass window recently erected by Queen Victoria in the chapel at Balmoral in memory of Dr. Macleod, and the original staircase window which lately adorned one of the country residences of the groat English poet. Both of these beautiful works of art unite to fill the front window of the Fifth avenue establishment. The subject of the Macleod window is David playing the harp and Paul preaching. Three figures enter into the theme treated in the Tennyson window. One of these is Dante, one Homer and one Chaucer. Above the figure of Dante is seen the head of Beatrice, above that of Homer Penelope, and over Chaucer's Griseida. Both works are executed with great skill, and the two together have attracted, and will continue to attract, many visitors.

PATAL RUNAWAY CASUALTY.

At an early hour yesterday morning Mr. Edward H. Hudson, a house painter, died at the house of a triend, near Inwood Station, on the Hudson. On horse, on Kingsbridge Road, near Histh street, when the animal took fright, and, in his efforts to stop him, Mr. Hudson was hurled against a tree with great violence and tuns received fatal injuries. Deceased lived at No. 216 West Fifteenth street, whither the remains were removed and Coroner Croker notified. Mr. Hudson was forty-six years of agg and a native of New York.